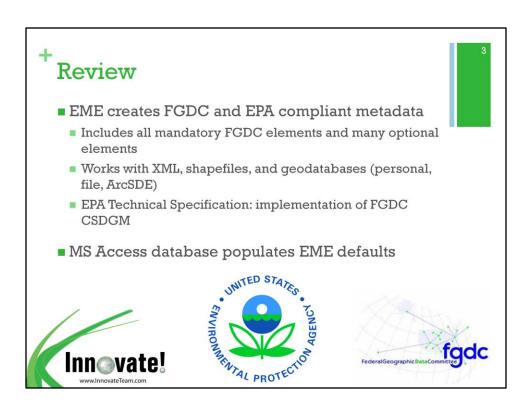


Good afternoon, everyone, and thanks for joining us for the second EME training session. Welcome to anyone who is joining us for the first time.

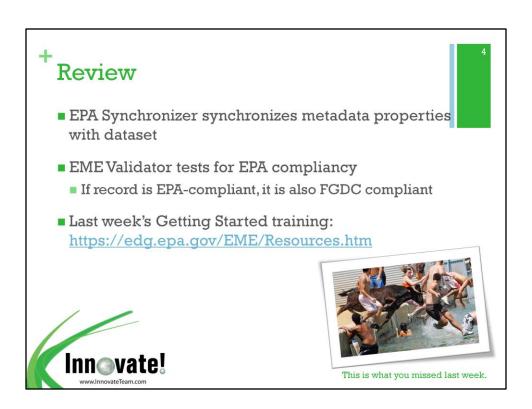


Last week's training session provided a broad overview of what the EME is and how it works. Today we're going to delve into its features in more depth. We're going to focus on some of the EME's hidden features. Database customization, for example, isn't necessarily obvious to EME users, but if done correctly it can save you a lot of time in the long run. Today we're also going to walk through some common pitfalls of synchronization and validation. We get a lot of feedback from EME users, so we'll address some frequently asked questions.



In case you missed last week, I want to give you a very quick review. Last we introduced you to the EME, which is a simple geospatial metadata editor. You can run the EME as a standalone application or as an extension of ArcCatalog. You can use the EME with a variety of file formats, including XML records, shapefiles, and various types of geodatabase. Since the EME was designed for the EPA, it complies with the EPA metadata technical specification. The EPA standard is an implementation of the current FGDC standard, with a few added elements. That means that if a record complies with the EPA standard, then it also complies with the FGDC standard.

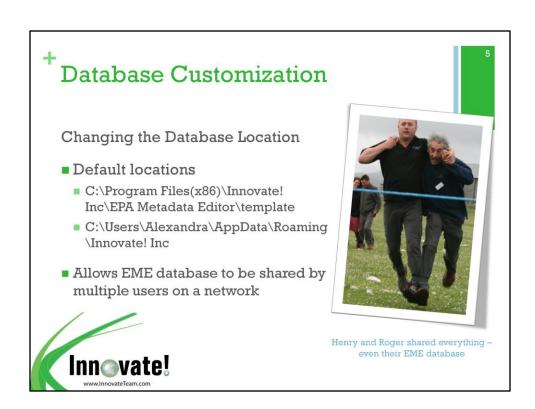
The information that populates the EME interface is stored in an Access database. By editing that database, you can customize which defaults appear in the EME. The Access database is like the EME's backstage area. It's somewhat hidden, but it controls a lot of what you see in the EME interface. Today we're going to explore some additional ways for you to customize the database.



Last week we also introduced the EPA Synchronizer, which is a tool that reads properties of the dataset and inserts those properties into the metadata.

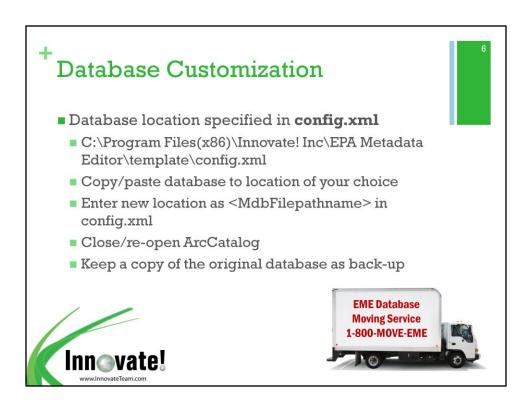
The EME validator tests your records for compliancy with EPA and FGDC metadata standards. If there are any problems with your metadata, the validator highlights those errors for you. Today we'll be talking about both synchronization and validation in greater detail.

If you missed last week's session, it is posted on the EME's website. You can access the presentation slides, a recording of the entire webinar, and a document that document contains the questions that attendees asked during last week's session, along with Jessica's answers to those questions.



We'll begin today's new material with database customization. Last week we had a couple of people ask if the EME could be used on a network. By changing the location of the EME database, you can share the database with multiple users. You can choose to point to a database that is stored in a different location than the default location provided by the EME.

By default, the EME database is placed in the install directory on the user's machine, in a subdirectory called template (usually "C:\Program Files\Innovate! Inc\EPA Metadata Editor\template"). **Note: May be in Program Files(x86).** The EME also creates an editable copy of the EME database in each user's user directory (e.g., "C:\Users\jzichichi\AppData\Roaming\Innovate! Inc\EPA Metadata Editor").

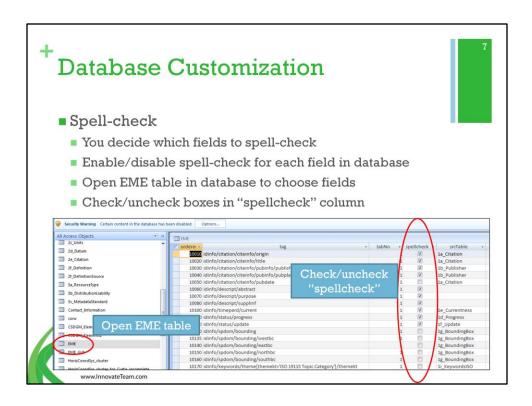


EME creates a copy of the database in each user's directory so that users with managed desktop machines are able to edit the database. In order to change the database location, you need to make a minor edit to an EME file called config.xml.

This file is located in the install directory on your machine (usually "C:\Program Files\Innovate! Inc\EPA Metadata Editor\template).

You can copy and paste the EME database to a new location and point to this new location in the EME's config.xml file. To specify the new location where the EME is stored, change the entry called "MdbFilepathname" to your new location. You must include the full path to the database, including the database name in the entry (e.g., C:\temp\metadata.mdb). After you have edited the config files, make sure to close and re-open ArcCatalog.

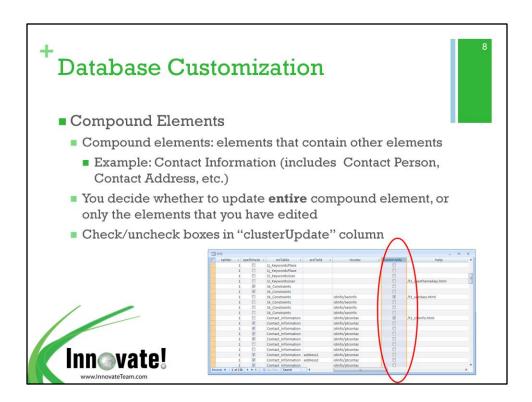
If you change your database location, we recommend that you leave a back-up of the original database in the original installation directory so that the EME has a backup database to access if the new location is unavailable.



The second database customization is spell-check. You may want to enable spell-check for some of your metadata fields, but disable it for other fields. You can make those selections in the EME database.

When you open the EME database, you'll see that the database contains a lot of tables. Many of those tables correspond to the fields in the EME interface, sorted according to tab. If you scroll down through those Access Objects, you'll see the EME table. It's an important table to be aware of because it lets you make a couple of useful customizations.

The EME table contains a column for specifying which fields are searched when a user spell-checks a metadata record. This field can be enabled (checked) or disabled (unchecked) for each element in the EME user interface. Fields that have the spell-check field checked (enabled) will be included when the spell check feature is used from the EME user interface.

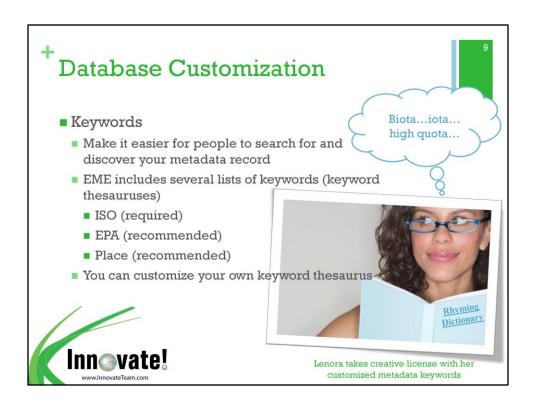


In the EME table you can also customize how you want the EME to update compound elements.

Compound element update behavior affects the way the EME updates compound elements in a metadata record. Compound elements are elements that contain other elements. For example, the contact information element is a compound element that is comprised of fields such as contact person, contact address, etc. The EME user interface is designed to be simple, so it does not expose the entire set of elements contained in the FGDC content standard. Because EME doesn't show everything, there are some cases where only portions of a compound element are available for a user to edit in the EME.

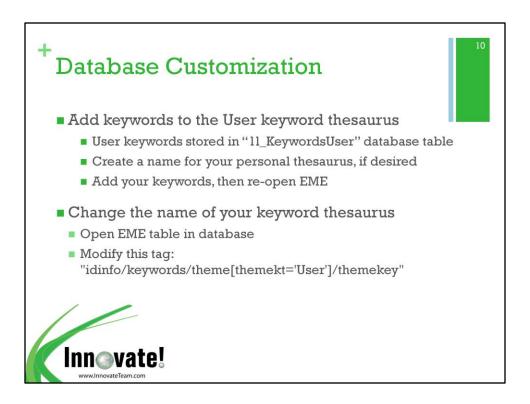
When you edit one of these compound elements in EME, you can choose to update the entire element or only the part that you edited. The EME table allows you to specify settings for each compound element individually. By default, all elements are set to replace the entire compound element. It is recommended that users retain this default setting unless there is a good reason to change it for particular fields.

If you would like to replace the entire content of a compound element, open up the EME table (within the EME database) and select the clusterUpdate checkbox for that element. If you would like to only update individual elements within a compound element, deselect the clusterUpdate checkbox for that element. After making your changes, you will need to close and re-open ArcCatalog for the changes to take effect.

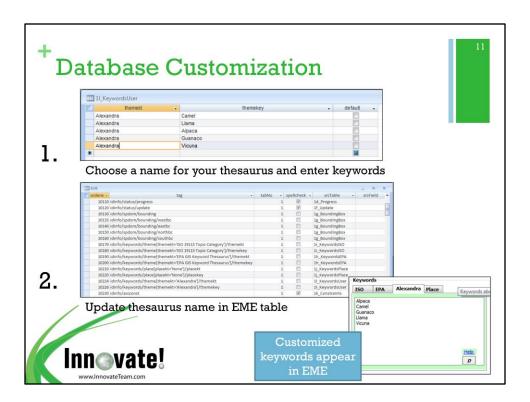


Moving on to the next customization, the EME allows you to customize which keywords appear in the EME and create your own personalized list of keywords. Keywords make it easier for people to search for and discover your metadata record. They provide a sneak peek of what type of dataset your metadata is describing. Keywords include terms like Environment, Emergency, Modeling, Water, etc.

If you open up the EME interface and look at Tab One, you'll see that the EME includes several keyword lists: ISO, EPA, and Place. You are only required to select ISO keywords, but we encourage you to select EPA and Place keywords as well. The more keywords you use, the better the snapshot of your dataset will be, and the easier it will be for folks to find your dataset. This is especially helpful if you contribute your metadata to a catalog like the Environmental Dataset Gateway.



The EME includes a keyword list, or thesaurus, called User. If you want to add your own keywords to this thesaurus, you will need to make a couple of edits to the EME database. User keywords are stored in a table called "11_KeywordsUser." You will need to modify the tag called "idinfo/keywords/theme[themekt='User']/themekt". Change the term 'User' to the desired term to be used for the keyword thesaurus (e.g., 'My Personal Thesaurus'). After this is done, you will need to close and re-open ArcCatalog for the changes to take effect.

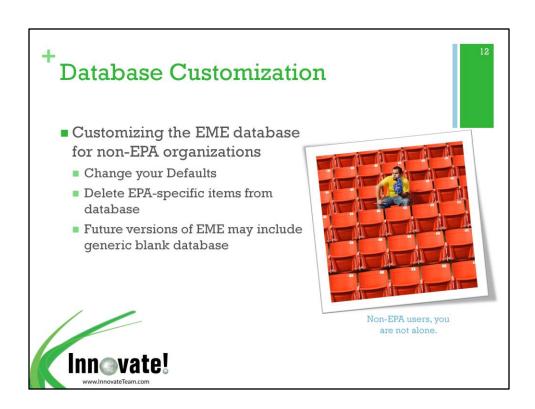


So to customize your own keyword thesaurus, you'll want to follow two steps. Bear in mind that you will need to edit two different tables in the EME database:

First, choose a name for your thesaurus and enter your own keywords in the 11_KeywordsUser table.

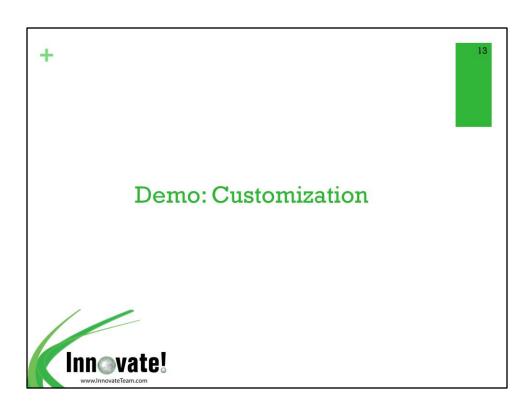
Second, update the thesaurus name in the EME table.

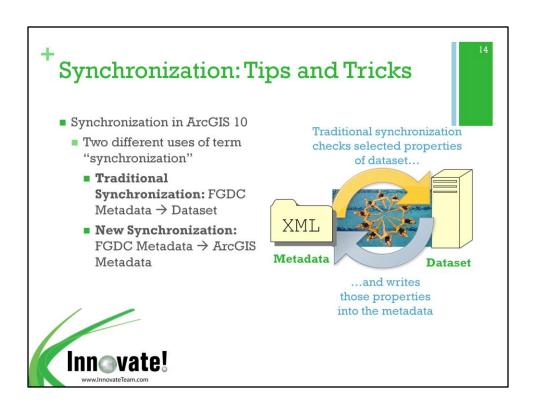
After that, your personalized thesaurus should appear in the EME interface.



Before we move on to a demonstration of database customization, I want to address a question that came up last week. A couple of you asked how to use the EME if you aren't working with EPA data. As we discussed last week, you can change your default EME values in the database. I would encourage you to look through the database tables and edit the tables to meet your organization's needs. If you need help with any specifics, feel free to get in touch with us. Based on your feedback, we may include a generic blank database with future releases of the EME.

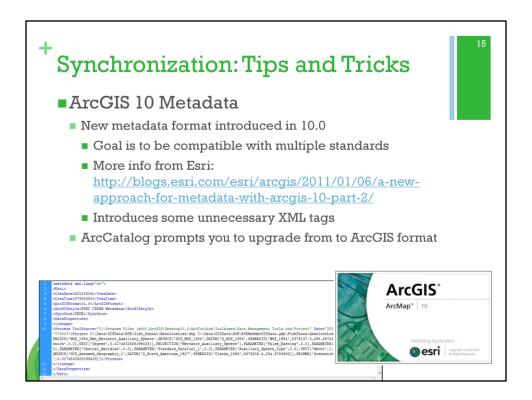
With that I'll turn it over to Catherine for a demo of the customizations we've been discussing.





Today's next topic is synchronization. As we discussed last week, the traditional meaning of synchronization is synchronizing metadata with the corresponding dataset. However, since the release of ArcGIS 10 we've seen a new type of synchronization that refers to "upgrading" FGDC metadata to the new ArcGIS metadata format.

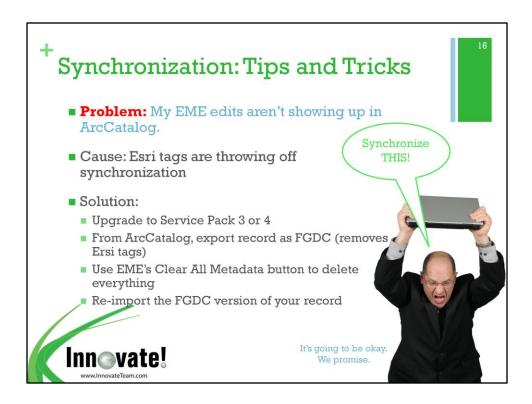
First I want to talk a little bit more about the new ArcGIS format, and then we'll run through a couple of common problems with synchronization — and how to fix them.



The goal of new ArcGIS metadata format is to work more smoothly with multiple standards. However, as I'm sure many of you have seen, the new format can be difficult to get used to – especially if you had an established process for creating FGDC/EPA compliant metadata in previous version of ArcGIS. The link on this slide will take you to a very informative Esri blog that explains the differences between the old and new approaches to metadata. We're also going to cover this topic in more detail in our upcoming training session on metadata in ArcGIS 10.1.

In the context of the EME, the new ArcGIS format can lead to some problems with synchronization. If you let it, ArcCatalog now inserts some Esri tags into your metadata during synchronization. These tags are not necessary, and they can lead to issues with FGDC compliancy. That's why the EPA Synchronizer includes an option that lets you "remove Esri tags." When you select that option, you're removing tags like <CreaDate> and <ArcGISFormat>.

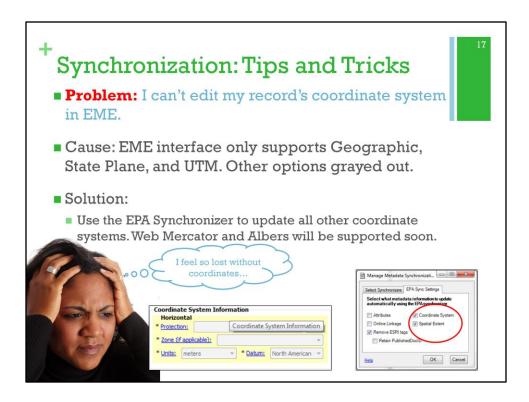
Whenever you open an FGDC metadata record in ArcCatalog, Arc will prompt you to upgrade the record to ArcGIS format. If you upgrade, an ArcCatalog tool will copy all of the record's FGDC elements to ArcGIS format. FGDC CSDGM Metadata is still editable through EME. *Upgrading* metadata will convert your FGDC CSDGM elements to ArcGIS elements, but is **not** required to allow you to edit FGDC metadata in EME.



I'd like to walk through a couple of the problems that our users have experienced with synchronization. It's one of the more complicated aspects of the EME, but there are a few easy steps you can take to make you synchronization run smoothly.

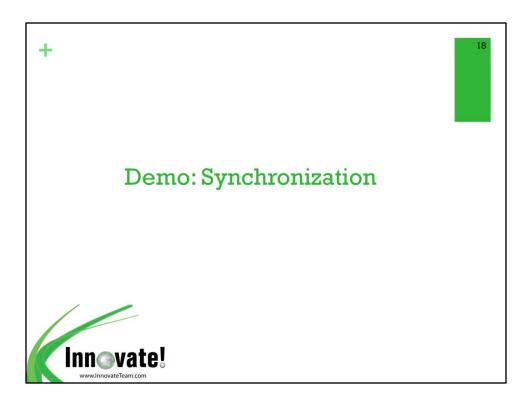
First problem: What can you do if the edits that you make in the EME are not showing up in ArcCatalog?

This issue is likely caused by those Esri tags, so your first step would be to select the "remove Esri tags" option in the EPA Synchronizer. Second, you should check which ArcGIS Service Pack you are using. If possible, upgrading to Service Pack 3 or higher will sort out some metadata glitches. If neither of those strategies fixes your synchronization problems, then you might need to export your record from ArcCatalog in FGDC format to remove any lingering Esri tags. Once you have exported, you can use the EME's Clear All button to delete everything, and then re-import the FGDC version of your record into the EME. This will remove any Esri tags once and for all. The bad news is that it would also remove any information that you entered through the ArcCatalog style editor.

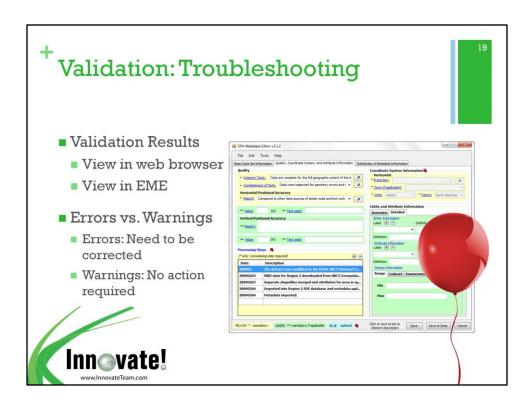


Another common problem is that users have trouble editing their record's coordinate system information.

EME supports Geographic, State Plane, and UTM coordinate systems. When a metadata record contains content that describes one of the three supported systems, EME allows the user to edit the information. If the coordinate system described in the metadata record is not Geographic, State Plane, or UTM, then the EME controls are locked and the user is not able to edit the coordinate system content. Because this element is fairly complex, if a metadata record contains coordinate system information that EME doesn't recognize, it does not allow the user to edit that information. It is recommended that you use the EPA Synchronizer to update coordinate system information in your metadata records. Future releases of EME will likely support Albers and Web mercator.



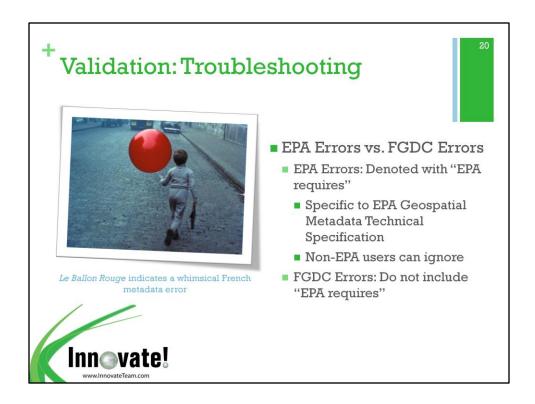
Catherine will walk through a few of these synchronization issues in greater detail in the next demonstration.



Depending on the settings you've configured for viewing the results, you will be presented with the results of validation within a web browser or the EME user interface (shown below). You may choose to view results using either or both of these options.

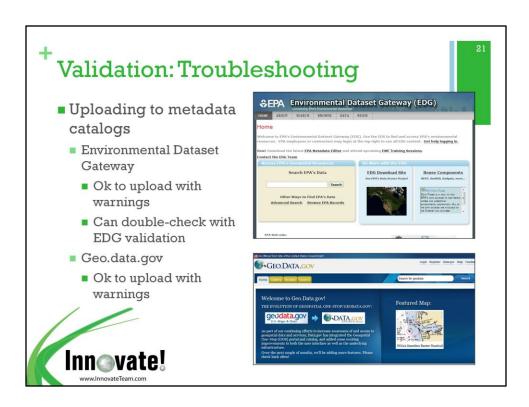
The 'View in browser window' option will open a web page and will list the errors and/or warnings found during validation (if any) along with information about the specific line(s) where errors and/or warnings were reported. It also displays the total number of errors and warnings found in the record. You may scroll through the record to view the element(s) that caused the error. Errors will be highlighted in red and warnings will be highlighted in yellow

The 'View in EME' option will highlight errors in the user interface using a red balloon. Red balloons are displayed at each location within the EME user interface where errors were found in the metadata record. Users can hover over the balloon to understand what the nature of the error was and then fix the error(s) accordingly.

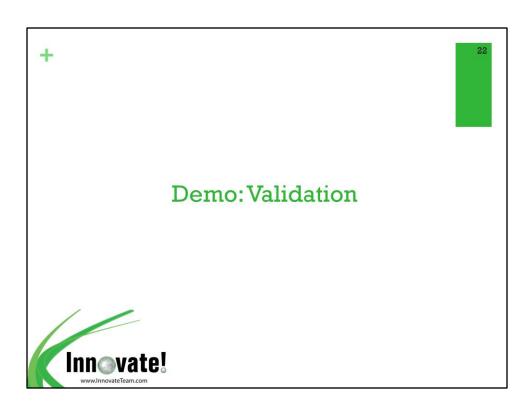


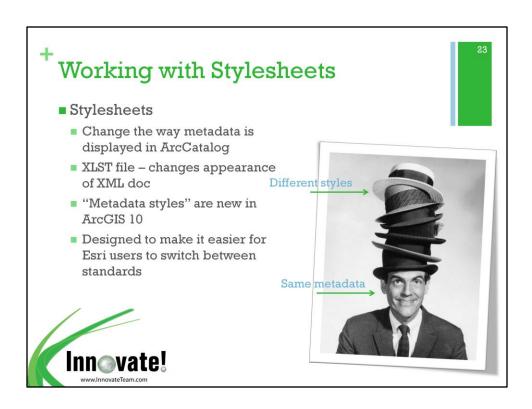
In cases where the error is described using the term "EPA requires", this error is specific to EPA's Geospatial Metadata Technical Specification Version 1.0. In cases where the error is a standard FGDC error, the "EPA requires" term will not be shown. In cases where a required element is missing, the parent element will be highlighted to so that users can understand which section was missing the required information.

It's worth noting that non-EPA users can ignore any "EPA requires" errors.



Some of you may need to upload your metadata records to catalogs like the Environmental Dataset Gateway or Geo.data.gov. Be aware that that it's okay to upload to these catalogs even if your metadata has warnings. Often our users see warnings from elements that aren't required to meet EPA and FGDC standards. If that's the case, you can delete those optional elements before uploading to a catalog. The EDG also offers its own validation service, which you can use to double-check your record's compliancy.





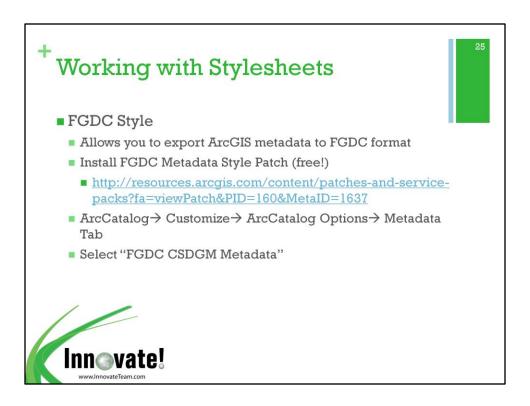
Today's final topic is working with stylesheets.

For anyone who is unfamiliar with stylesheets, they change the way metadata is displayed in ArcCatalog. A type of file called an XLST changes the appearance of your XML document.

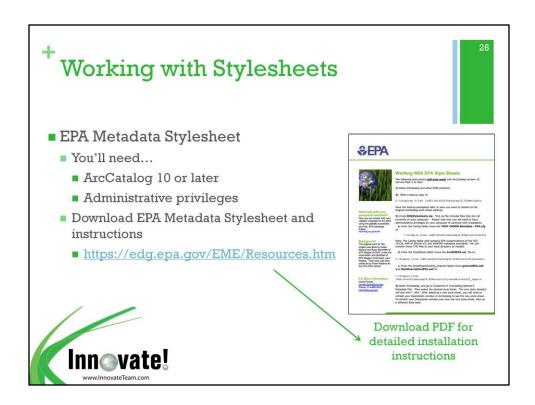
The introduction of metadata styles was part of the ArcGIS 10 metadata revamp. They are designed to help users switch between metadata standards. The idea is that you can switch between standards without having to go back and edit your metadata. Instead, you can simply apply a new stylesheet.



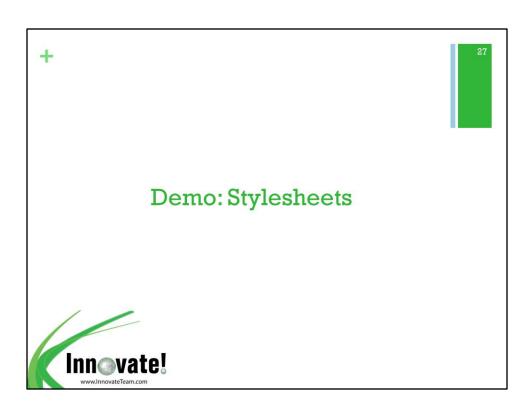
The new style introduced in ArcGIS 10 is called the Description style. That 's the style that you'll see by default when you open a metadata record in ArcCatalog. The Description style is designed to be simple. It caters to users who are not required to comply with metadata standards, who just need to create some minimal metadata. When you open a record in Description style, you'll only see a few basic metadata elements. Users working with FGDC metadata need to download and install the FGDC Style Patch.

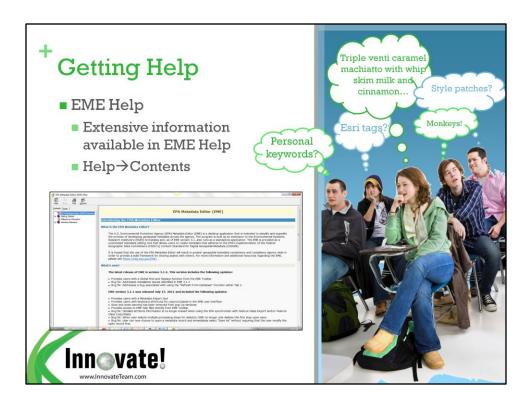


The FGDC style patch allows you to view all FGDC elements and export ArcGIS metadata to FGDC format. The FGDC Metadata Style Patch must be installed on your machine in order to select the FGDC Stylesheet in ArcGIS 10. The Patch is freely available at Estri's website.

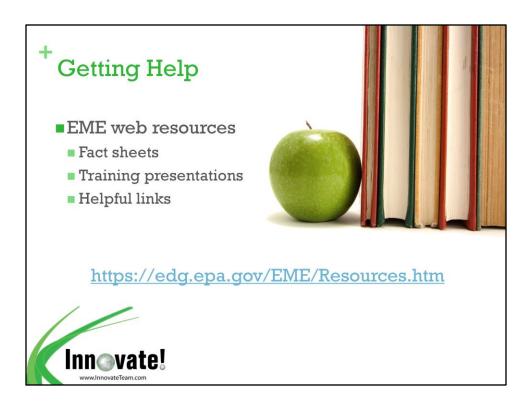


The EPA also offers its own stylesheet. To download it, go to the EME Resources pages. We have also posted detailed installation instructions. Before you download it, be aware that you will need ArcCatalog 10 or later, along with administrative privileges on your computer.





I mentioned EME help at the beginning of the presentation, but it's worth repeating that a lot of information is available to you in the Help documentation. We've sped through a lot of content today. All of what we've talked about is included in the Help documentation, which you can access from the EME interface.



There are also some useful resources available on the EME website, including fact sheets, training presentations, and links to other metadata resources. Today's presentation will also be posted at this address.



We do have a few more training sessions coming up this summer. Please watch your inboxes for reminders about dates and times.



If you'd like to get in touch, feel free to contact me, Catherine, or Jessica. We always appreciate questions and feedback from EME users.